

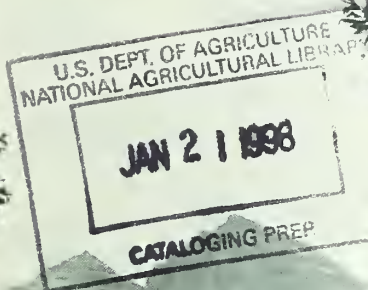
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National Forest Wilderness and Primitive Areas.

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The National Forests



U.S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service

vironment would be maintained. The regulation did not prohibit resource developments that were then considered compatible with wilderness. In 1939 regulation L-20 was revoked and replaced by the more restrictive regulations U-1 and U-2, which provided for Wilderness and Wild Areas. At that time a program was begun to study and reclassify the 72 established Primitive Areas either to Wilderness and Wild Areas or to other resource uses, each decision depending on the predominant resource values and the long-term public benefit. Many Primitive Areas became Wilderness or Wild Areas and are now units of the National Wilderness Preservation System. The remaining Primitive Areas will continue to be administered as wilderness until they are reviewed and acted on under terms of the Wilderness Act.

Wilderness and Wild Areas were established under Secretary of Agriculture's Regulations U-1 and U-2, respectively. The areas differed only in size and in the authority required for their designation. Regulation U-1 provided for Wilderness Areas of 100,000 acres or more, to be designated by the Secretary of Agriculture. Regulation U-2 provided for Wild Areas between 5,000 and 100,000 acres in size, to be designated by the Chief of the Forest Service. Both regulations provided for identical administration. Natural conditions of environment were preserved. Commercial timber cutting, roads, motor travel, or any permanent development were prohibited within the areas, except for essential administrative facilities such as fire lookouts.

The Boundary Waters Canoe Area in northern Minnesota is unique in the Wilderness System.

Curtain Falls, Boundary Waters Canoe Area, Superior National Forest, Minnesota



It is protected not only by the Wilderness Act, but by the Shipstead-Newton-Nolan Act of 1930, an Executive Order of the President, an international agreement, and other special legislation and directives. Management of the area prohibits encroachments that would destroy its primitive character; at the same time it provides for some resource use away from lakeshores and waterways in designated portions of the area. The Wilderness Act places the Canoe Area in the National Wilderness Preservation System, but also recognizes its special nature and authorizes continuation of management under existing legislation and Secretary of Agriculture's regulations. The Canoe Area's primitive values are greatly enhanced by the adjoining Quetico Provincial Park in Canada, which is also managed as outstanding canoe country.

The signing of the Wilderness Act marks no sudden change in the administration of these areas; rather it is the confirmation of this long-established program as a national policy expressed in the will of Congress. What was once governed only by administrative regulation is now placed under the full force of Federal law. Although the act makes no change in the basic wilderness concept, it stands as a landmark in the progress of conservation.

In specific application, the act covers all the essential aspects of wilderness preservation and management. (1) It defines wilderness and sets clear standards as to what areas may be considered for such classification. (2) With a nucleus of National Forest Wilderness, Wild, and Canoe Areas, it establishes the National Wilderness Preservation





Long Lake, Bridger Wilderness, Bridger National Forest, Wyoming

System. (3) It prescribes a 10-year review period to consider for possible inclusion in the system all Primitive Arcas on the National Forests administered by the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, and potential areas administered by the National Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior. On the basis of the reviews, the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior will submit recommendations to the President for transmittal to Congress. (4) It limits resource uses and physical developments within all units of the National Wilderness Preservation System. (5) It provides for additions to the system by act of Congress. Every unit of the National Wilderness Preservation System is administered by the agency that managed the area before it was classified as wilderness.

What is wilderness? Neither the Wilderness Act nor statistical data will explain to the average person what wilderness is or why it is important. A colored portion of a map tells little of the actual country or its effect on people who visit it. Those

who have known wilderness need no explanation; those who have not known it find only a hint in printed words and pictures.

The essence of wilderness is the experience that a person derives from its special environment. To some extent wilderness is a link with our heritage of the frontier, but more it is a discovery or renewal of something within us. You might call it an aloneness, a detachment from normal cares and responsibilities, or a renewed feeling of one's place in nature. But to every man wilderness is a personal experience that adds a new dimension to his character. So that people may always discover this experience—which has no substitute—the wilderness shown on this map has been set aside.

People discover wilderness in many places and in many ways. For some it may be just a day's hike through the forested Linville Gorge in North Carolina, or a climb above timberline on Oregon's Three Sisters Wilderness. Others may explore the rugged vastness of the Bob Marshall Wilderness in Montana, or search for the famous Lost Dutchman Mine in the Superstition Wilderness of Arizona. For those who know the land, these areas evoke the names of famous men: Lewis and Clark, Coronado, Cochise, Jim Bridger, Jed Smith, Chief Joseph, John Muir, and many others who gave color and substance to our history.

Good hunting and fishing are found in most of the wilderness, all of which is open in season under State laws. Clear lakes and pure streams provide excellent fishing in most of these areas. Within the wilderness are whitetail, blacktail, and mule deer, elk, bighorn, mountain goat, javelina, and bear. For the scientist and nature student, the geology and ecology of these remote places guarantee many hours of fascinating study. And for everyone there is solitude in the midst of unparalleled, unspoiled scenery.

This map may help you decide where to go to discover wilderness and a new experience. For additional information write to the appropriate Forest Service Regional Office or Forest Supervisor, or to the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20250. In addition to maps and brochures for individual National Forests, two pamphlets are available: PA-459, "Wilderness"* and PA-585, "Backpacking in the National Forest Wilderness."*

Topographic map coverage is available for some wilderness units. For information about available maps, write to the U.S. Geological Survey, Federal Center, Denver, Colo., 80225. Be sure to state

* Available from Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C., 20402. Prices: PA-459, 20¢; PA-585, 15¢.



Cottonwood Lake in the John Muir Wilderness, California

the exact location of the area in which you are interested.

For information on backpacking trips, guides, and outfitters, write to the appropriate local Chamber of Commerce. For group trips write to the American Forestry Association, 919 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C., 20006, or to the Wilderness Society, 2144 P Street NW., Washington, D.C., 20037.

Regional Headquarters, U.S. Forest Service, and Wilderness (W) and Primitive Areas (P).

Northern Region (1)

Federal Bldg.
Missoula, Mont. 59801

Absaroka (P)	Gates of the Mountains (W)
Anaconda-Pintlar (W)	Mission Mountains (P)
Beartooth (P)	Salmon River Breaks (P)
Bob Marshall (W)	Selway-Bitterroot (W)
Cabinet Mountains (W)	Spanish Peaks (P)

Rocky Mountain Region (2)

Federal Center, Bldg. 85
Denver, Colo. 80225

Cloud Peak (P)	Rawah (W)
Flat Tops (P)	San Juan (P)
Glacier (P)	South Absaroka (W)
Gore Range-Eagle Nest (P)	Stratified (P)
La Garita (W)	Uncompahgre (P)
Maroon Bells-Snowmass (W)	Upper Rio Grande (P)
Mt. Zirkel (W)	West Elk (W)
North Absaroka (W)	Wilson Mountains (P)
Popo Agie (P)	

Southwestern Region (3)

517 Gold Ave. SW.
Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87101

Black Range (P)	Pine Mountain (P)
Blue Range (P)	San Pedro Parks (W)
Chiricahua (W)	Sierra Ancha (W)
Galiuro (W)	Superstition (W)
Gila (W & P)	Sycamore Canyon (P)
Mazatzal (W)	Wheeler Peak (W)
Mount Baldy (P)	White Mountain (W)
Pecos (W)	

Intermountain Region (4)

Forest Service Bldg.
Ogden, Utah 84403

Bridger (W)	Jarbridge (W)
High Uintas (P)	Sawtooth (P)
Hoover (also in Region 5) (W)	Teton (W)
Idaho (P)	

California Region (5)

630 Sansome St.
San Francisco, Calif. 94111

Agua Tibia (P)	Minarets (W)
Caribou (W)	Mokelumne (W)
Cucamonga (W)	Salmon Trinity Alps (P)
Desolation Valley (P)	San Geronimo (W)
Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon (P)	San Jacinto (W)
Dome Land (W)	San Rafael (P)
Emigrant Basin (P)	South Warner (W)
High Sierra (P)	Thousand Lakes (W)
Hoover (also in Region 4) (W)	Ventana (P)
John Muir (W)	Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel (W)
Marble Mountain (W)	

Pacific Northwest Region (6)

Post Office Box 3623
Portland, Oreg. 97208

Diamond Peak (W)	Mount Hood (W)
Eagle Cap (W)	Mount Jefferson (P)
Gearhart Mountain (W)	Mount Washington (W)
Glacier Peak (W)	Mountain Lakes (W)
Goat Rocks (W)	North Cascade (P)
Kalmiopsis (W)	Strawberry Mountain (W)
Mount Adams (W)	Three Sisters (W)

Eastern Region (7)

6816 Market St.
Upper Darby, Pa. 19082

Great Gulf (W)

Southern Region (8)

50 Seventh St. NE.
Atlanta, Ga. 30323

Linville Gorge (W)
Shining Rock (W)

North Central Region (9)

710 North Sixth St.
Milwaukee, Wis. 53203

Boundary Waters Canoe Area (W)

Alaska Region (10)

Post Office Box 1631
Juneau, Alaska 99801

National Forest Wilderness and Primitive Areas as of January 1, 1965

State	Wilderness		Primitive Areas	
	Number of units	Net area (acres)	Number of units	Net area (acres)
Arizona.....	5	422,920	4*	250,936
California.....	13	1,256,884	8	563,152
Colorado.....	5	274,859	6	554,283
Idaho.....	1*	987,910	3	1,642,388
Minnesota.....	1	886,673	0	0
Montana.....	5*	1,482,567	4	417,140
Nevada.....	1	64,667	0	0
New Hampshire.....	1	5,400	0	0
New Mexico.....	5	678,661	3*	335,424
North Carolina.....	2	21,055	0	0
Oregon.....	9	662,847	1	86,700
Utah.....	0	0	1	240,717
Washington.....	3	583,196	1	801,000
Wyoming.....	4	1,812,012	4	586,000
Total.....	54	9,139,721	34	5,477,740

*Includes unit also located in an adjacent State. Total adjusted.

Issued April 1965

(Supersedes "Wilderness Type Areas . . . the National Forests," July 1964.)

addition, 34 Primitive Areas with 5.5 million acres are protected under regulations of the Secretary until they are reviewed for possible designation as Wilderness under provisions of the act.

The Wilderness Act is new, but the idea behind it is not. In effect the act confirms 40 years of wilderness protection within the National Forests. The Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, pioneered this concept of land management, and its efforts are now reflected in national legislation.

The first step toward this wilderness system was made back in 1924, when the Forest Service set aside a special area of the Gila National Forest in New Mexico to protect its wilderness values. This and other early wilderness actions were based on regional decisions that were later standardized as Department of Agriculture regulations were developed and refined. Under the various regulations four types of areas have been administered as wilderness by the Forest Service: Primitive, wilderness, wild, and canoe areas. In all of these areas, wilderness or primitive character was the basic resource for which they were managed.

Primitive Areas were established between 1930 and 1939 under former regulation L-20, which authorized the Chief of the Forest Service to establish areas where primitive conditions of en-


Lake Taxaway in the Sawtooth Primitive Area, Idaho



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

NATIONAL FOREST WILDERNESS AND PRIMITIVE AREAS

JANUARY 1, 1965

 WILDERNESS
(UNITS OF THE NATIONAL
WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM)

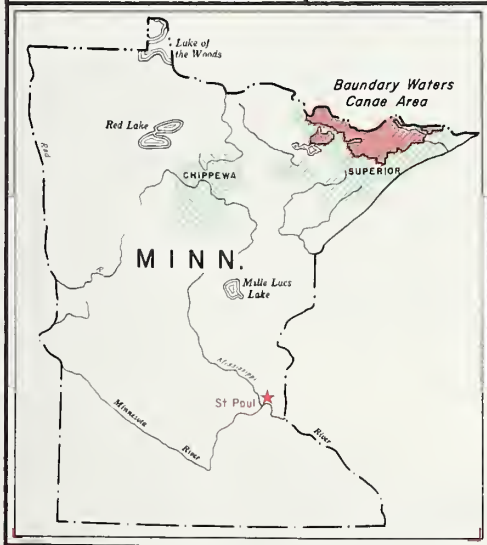
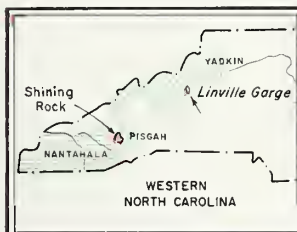
 PRIMITIVE AREAS

NATIONAL FORESTS AND
PURCHASE UNITS

★ STATE CAPITALS

○ REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS




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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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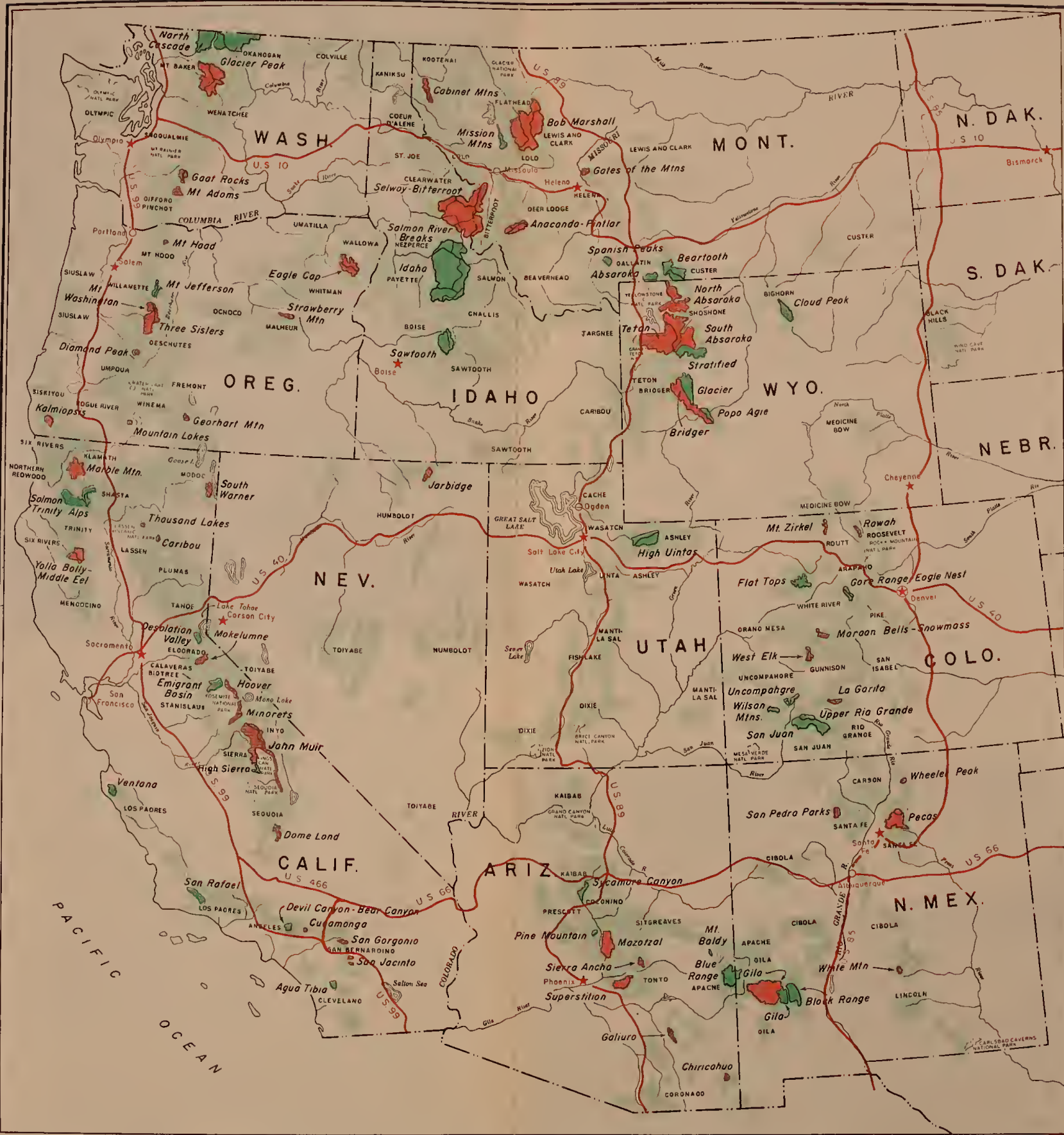
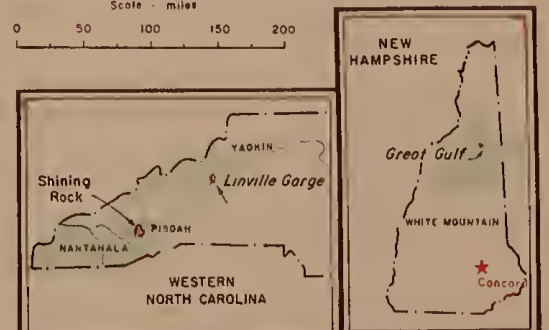
NATIONAL FOREST WILDERNESS AND PRIMITIVE AREAS

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Scale - miles
0 50 100 150 200



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Chinese Wall, Bob Marshall Wilderness, Lewis and Clark National Forest, Montana

Wilderness is the America that was—wild land that shaped the growth of the Nation. Once it covered all the land. It was the great region beyond the frontier. But the Nation grew and pushed back the frontier. Men used the land, and it ceased to be wilderness.

Now wilderness has vanished from much of the country, and we value that which remains. Fortunately there are within the National Forests many of the finest examples of the American wilderness. Shown on this map are 88 units in 14 States that are managed by the Forest Service primarily to protect their wilderness or primitive values. They total 14.6 million acres, an area nearly the size of West Virginia.

These areas are administered under or affected by provisions of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (Public Law 88-577), in which Congress has recognized wilderness as a valued part of our heritage. Fifty-four areas with 9.1 million acres are units of the National Wilderness Preservation System established by the act. Initially they comprise the entire system, and include all former Wilderness and Wild Areas and the Boundary Waters Canoe Area, previously established under regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture. In

Cover—Moroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness, White River National Forest, Colorado

The Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, is dedicated to the principle of multiple use management of the Nation's forest resources for sustained yields of wood, water, forage, wildlife, and recreation. Through forestry research, cooperation with the States and private forest owners, and management of the National Forests and National Grasslands, it strives—as directed by Congress—to provide increasingly greater service to a growing Nation.